

PRESS TRIES TO HEARTEN PEOPLE

Claims Von Mackensen Has Fifty Divisions Fresh Troops on Western Front.

CLAIMS ARE OVERDRAWN

Von Hindenburg's Reserve Depots Have Been Steadily Declining for Six Weeks.

(International News Service.)

London, May 4.—The German press is attempting to hearten the German people with encouraging statements concerning the imminent appearance of Field Marshal Von Mackensen on the western front, commanding a new mobile army of from fifty to sixty divisions (800,000 to 1,200,000 men)—all fresh.

The British war office stamps these statements as being considerably overdrawn on the ground that the enemy has not got 600,000 unused troops of sufficiently high calibre to engage in the fierce fighting in northern France. It is not denied that the enemy might have been definitely smashed and the armies engaged cut to pieces, but it is not believed that the Germans can together from other fronts and the divisions of such an imposing aggregation of first-class troops as practically all units used on either side since March 21 are shock troops.

Von Hindenburg's reserve depots have been steadily declining for six weeks, filling up the gaps of the attacking units and enormous numbers of sturdy men are required for organization purposes on the terrain which is overrun.

If Von Hindenburg is forced to resort to Von Mackensen's service to carry on the offensive it is apparent how badly the German staff's plans miscarried, as it is well known that serious differences exist between the couple.

Von Mackensen has always been known as a "wizard of artillery." He commanded the heavy batteries of 42-centimeter guns which battered the Belgian fortresses of Liege, Namur and the French fortress of Mauberge after Von Kluck's gunners had failed.

In 1915 Von Mackensen directed the artillery preparation or breaching the Russian lines on the Dunaevsk and stormed Novogorodsk, the key position to Warsaw.

It was Von Mackensen who directed the campaign against Serbia, blasting the defenders out of mountainous positions that were believed impregnable by sustained gunfire.

His next appearance was late in 1916 in Rumania, when, despite the lagging tactics of Gen. Von Falkenhayn, Mackensen overran Moldavia and seized Bucharest. But except for the operation in the first few months of the war the ordnance genius never appeared on the western front, although Von Falkenhayn, then chief of staff, urged that he be called upon for the Verdun operations.

The crown prince's bitter antipathy toward Von Mackensen prevented the "artillery wizard" from being resorted to.

Hindenburg was virtually in control of the ensuing Somme battle, though Falkenhayn had not yet been removed as chief of staff, so Mackensen was not called there.

However, it is always offensive operations in which the aged field marshal has excelled—not in defensive. It is believed that Mackensen personally organized the Austro-German offensive against Italy last fall, but was prevented from conducting the operations by the enmity of Hindenburg and the crown prince.

"77"

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SIX BIG OIL FIELDS DEVELOPED AT HELENWOOD, TENN.—ONE GUSHER

Oil has been struck at Helenwood, Tenn., under such high pressure that thousands of dollars worth of oil was wasted before it could be brought under control. In all Tennessee's new oil fields now boasts six wells. In an interview this morning, E. M. Jones, a mining engineer of this city, gave the following enthusiastic account of the Helenwood fields:

"We have just learned that another good oil well (estimated at 100 barrels per day) was brought in last week near Rugby road, making six oil-producing and one large gas well in this new field. We also advised that a nice showing of oil was found at a site showing of a little over 1,300 feet in the deep well being built at Helenwood.

"Been Digging for Two Years. "While active building has been carried on in this field for nearly two years possibly few people realize that upwards of a half million dollars has been expended in development work. In opening up a new oil field pioneers are always taking chances and the Tennessee field has been no exception. For instance, the second well drilled came in with such a high pressure that it was necessary to drill the well at a depth of 1,000 feet. It took weeks of 'fishing' before these were regained and operation was under way again.

Took a Chance—And Lost.

"Another well, the 'winners' believe it possible to greatly increase the yield by 'shooting it.' They took another chance, with the result that the well was a total loss. However, in spite of these difficulties, the fact remains that several thousand dollars worth of oil has been shipped out of this section and indications now point toward a large increase in production."

When asked how the present high prices affected oil prospecting, Mr. Jones said:

"In the oil business, H. C. L. means high cost of drilling. Present con-

tracts call for \$3 per foot, whereas \$2 was a fair price only a short time ago. The cost of casing also has doubled in price until at present the total cost of a 1,200-foot well is close to \$8,000. However, as there will have to be some fifty million barrels drawn from storage this year to supply the demand, the price of crude oil also has advanced to nearly double in most fields. Tennessee oil is now worth over \$3 per barrel.

Located in an Oil Region.

"Just north of this location the Kentucky fields are now producing over 50,000 barrels per day, while it has only been within the past three years that Kentucky was known as an oil state.

Remarkable Work of Oil Men.

"To Mr. R. A. Shiffert, chief mine inspector of the state, should go the credit for first interesting oil people of possibilities of this section. At his suggestion many square miles of territory were carefully gone over by the experienced field men before making the location in the valley between Rugby road and Glen Mary. They estimated that it would require about 1,250 feet of drilling to strike the first pay sand. Oil was struck at 1,242 feet. This was only a small well but the oil found registered 40 Baume gravity, yielding a large per cent. of gasoline and was enough to encourage oil men to further development. Since then another pay sand has been discovered at about 1,900 feet and results obtained thus far warrant the drilling of a deep well at Helenwood. This well is being drilled by the Commonwealth Oil Company and Fisher Oil company; contract has been let to drill to a depth of 3,200 feet, if necessary. At about this depth they expect to find similar oil bearing sand and to count in Pennsylvania. In addition to this well and the good one just struck by the Commonwealth company, there are seven others being drilled by large oil firms.

There have been some 150,000 acres of land obtained in this section and present indications seem to be that before long Tennessee will be listed as one of the big oil states of the Union."

POSITION OF HAPSBURG MONARCHY DIFFICULT

Austria Faces Break-up Along Racial Lines—Internal Dissension Grows Apace in Dual Monarchy.

(By C. W. Gilbert.)

Washington, May 4.—Official knowledge is denied of the Pope's reported plan to make a new plea for peace and alliance with the king of Bourbon-Parma, to King Alfonso and its possible relation to further peace maneuvers of the emperor of Austria. Neither is any knowledge admitted here of Austria's efforts to arrive at a separate peace with Italy.

What was published at the time Czernin and Clemenceau got into their remarkable dispute over who was responsible for starting peace conversations between Austria and the allies leads to the belief that the same process of conversations is going on today, this time probably with the aim of reaching an agreement between Austria and Italy.

From European papers it would appear that this is not the first time that King Alfonso has been visited by the emperor of Austria in relation to peace. Clemenceau's publication of the emperor's letter probably makes further approaches to France and England by Austria unlikely. So there is reason to suppose that the dispatches which the present effort is directed at Italy are true, and that whether it turns out to be Alfonso or the Pope who will act as intermediary, a real move for peace like those of which the recent period of Austro-French frankness, is now going on.

Monarch's Position Growing Difficult.

The reason for thinking so is that the position of the Hapsburg monarchy is growing more difficult. The allies, having abandoned their policy of separating Austria from Germany, now appear to be working, unofficially at least, upon the more successful policy of splitting Austria herself along racial lines.

The clamor of the Slavs of Austria for independence is steadily increasing. The young emperor faces the necessity of either obtaining peace or resorting again to the harsh, repressive measures against the Slavic subjects which prevailed in the first year of the war during his predecessor's reign, and which he discontinued.

The policy of Francis Joseph was to fill the Slavs with his rule, and execute those who yearned for independence. Emperor Charles, in the spirit of liberalism with which he ascended the throne, allowed the Slavs free speech. The result is that eighty-four of eighty-eight elected members of the Croatian parliament are said to favor independence of the southern Slavs from Austria.

Independence even in official bodies like this is so free that some of the more violent words do not appear in the official records. The Slavic press openly agitates for freedom. Contributions to this separatist movement among the Austrian Slavs have been the agreement reached by Signor Torre, representing a large group in the Italian parliament, and representatives of the southern Slavs in London. This agreement has not been officially recognized by the Italian government, but it has a large force of Italian opinion behind it, for Italians have come to see that Italy's greatest future safety lies in friendly relations with the southern Slavs.

Concerns Division on Racial Lines.

The agreement is substantially one of friendship and good will between the two races and concerns the division of the Adriatic territory on racial lines and in accordance with the principle of racial self-determination. It removes the grounds for suspicion and enmity between Italy and the Austrian Slavs and appears to have done more to drive a wedge into Austria than all the appeals against state-man have made to the liberal sentiment in Austria.

Dispatches this morning represent the southern Slavs as desiring to be attached to Serbia and made subjects of King Peter. If that is their demand now it is of recent development, for until recently at least the Slavs have preserved an appearance of friendliness with the Hapsburgs by asking independence of Austria under a ruler who should, however, be a member of the Hapsburg family.

The ambitions of the southern Slavs are paralleled by those of the Bohemians and northern Slavs, who also seek independence of Austria. Mere autonomy within the Austria empire is not enough to satisfy the ambitions of both groups of Austrian

Slavs. The policy of this country toward the Slavs has been, so far as it is possible to judge from the guarded words of the president, to secure autonomy for the subject races of Austria while not disturbing the territorial integrity of the empire.

Had Hoped to Detach Austria.

The idea that underlay this policy was that Austria, if assured of such benevolent purposes on the part of the allies, might detach herself from Germany or that the liberals of Austria thus assured, might rise against the war.

The natural line of cleavage in Austria appears, however, to be racial, and this country has missed it in its appeal to other sentiment. It is not certain yet whether Mr. Wilson has come to recognize the possibilities that lie in the Slavic aspirations within Austria's dominions. A powerful group in Italy has influenced perhaps by the clear perception of the desirability of splitting up the ancient empire, Austria. The result is that troubles are thickening about Emperor Charles and peace efforts on his part are probably going on.

AGREE TO FINAL VOTE ON SEDITION BILL

Senators Attack Administration—Maj. Stahlman Named During Heated Discussion.

Washington, May 4.—An agreement to vote at 4 o'clock today on the conference report on the sedition bill pegging allying disloyal acts and utterances was reached late yesterday by the senate after another day of attack on features alleged to limit freedom of speech and extending the postmaster-general's mail censorship powers.

Criticism of the measure was continued by several senators, led by Senator Sherman, of Illinois, republican, who again assailed administration officials, including Atty.-Gen. Gregory and Secretary Baker.

The Illinois senator charged the attorney-general with removing a Tennessee district attorney who was proceeding under the alien enemy law against Maj. E. B. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville, of Nebraska, also attacked the censorship clause and announced that he would move for its elimination. He said the power proposed for the postmaster-general to withhold mail he believes would violate the espionage laws—is too great to give any man.

The censorship provision was defended by Senator King, of Utah, one of its authors, and Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, republican. The latter declared that the legislation will not harm loyal Americans, but is needed to curb disloyalties.

Attacking the clause which would permit the postmaster-general to decide what is unallowable matter, Senator Norris declared that the power conferred was too great for any one man.

"What a power this would be in the hands of an unscrupulous man in a political campaign," said Senator Norris. "He could raise a slush fund to make the liberty loan look like 20 cents."

Senator King replied that the provision would give the postmaster-general no greater power than he had in peace times to stop fraudulent schemes.

Senator Sherman said laws already existed to punish such men as W. D. Haywood, the V. W. leader, and A. C. Townsend, head of the Nonpartisan league. Haywood, he said, had circulated literature "directly intended to hinder the government in its war effort," while Townsend "has uttered more seditious sentiment in the northwest than any L. J. W. out of Chicago."

Senator King interrupted to inquire if the farmer members of the Nonpartisan league were aware of the statements attributed to Townsend.

"Many farmers are withdrawing from the league on learning about Townsend," replied Senator Sherman.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, interrupted to say he offered no defense of Townsend, but that the latter had been before the senate military committee that he had made statements attributed to him in the newspapers.

Senator Sherman read a statement signed by seventeen citizens of North Dakota, who declared Townsend had said that "American atrocity dragged us into the war that we did not want."

MOONSHINER AT BAY JUMPS FROM HIGH CLIFF

Lon Dunn, Chattanooga Youth, Captured at Still Near Durham—Leg Broken.

When civil authorities and military police surrounded a big whisky still still two miles northeast of Durham, Ga., on Long Branch creek, Friday night about 7 o'clock, Lon Dunn, a young Chattanooga, jumped from a cliff fifty feet high and was badly injured. He sustained a broken leg and other hurts.

The officers and military men destroyed a sixty-gallon copper still, 600 gallons of whisky and 500 gallons of beer. Five gallons of whisky also came under the ban. Those participating in the raid were Sheriff Robert S. Garmany, Deputy D. F. Pittman and Z. A. Sanders and a detail of five police constables, under the leadership of the captain of military police at Fort Oglethorpe.

Young Dunn, who lives on Whiteside street, was removed to a hospital at Fort Oglethorpe, and his father returned Saturday morning from a visit to him.

K. C. BUILDINGS TO BE DEDICATED SUNDAY

Elaborate Exercises at Opening of First Recreation Building at Camp Forrest.

The first of the new Knights of Columbus buildings at Camp Forrest is to be dedicated Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Among others invited to give the dedicatory address are Brig.-Gen. address the commandant of the camp, and Gen. Birmingham, of the medical officers' training camp. An elaborate program will be rendered. Music during the program will be furnished by the choirs of St. Peter and Paul's church and the regimental band of either the Eleventh cavalry of the Fifty-second infantry.

STEINS MUST GO, SAYS ROCKWOOD WOMAN

Acting on This Idea She Imposes Her Own and Advises Everybody Else to Do Likewise.

Steins are all to the bad in Rockwood. A story in the Rockwood Times tells of Mrs. R. M. D. Anderson, a patriotic woman, who declined to retain any memorial of Germany and smashed her stein to bits. The article says:

"Mrs. Anderson explained that when the United States entered the war she had in her household a number of articles that had been sent her by relatives in Germany and that from time to time she had been pushed back and she had become so disgusted with Germany and everything of German origin, that she had destroyed the articles one at a time until she had a clean slate. She was her purpose on Saturday to dispose of this last piece of German ware. With little ceremony the loyal Rockwood woman took the stein and with a stout mallet she smashed it to bits. The stein was handed down to Mrs. Anderson and was sent over something like 125 years ago to some of her ancestors. In times gone by she was offered a handsome price for the bit of ware, but she refused. Saturday she stated that no American would want it now, and that she was too loyal to give it place in her home. The stein is now in the hands of the Rockwood woman, and Mrs. Anderson has nothing about her home to remind her of the atrocities being practiced by the country with which we are now at war."

REALTY DEALS RECORDED AT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

T. L. Montague and wife to Southern Machine company, land on Missionary avenue: \$11,000.
C. E. Ryington to W. L. Williams, land in Hamilton county: \$5,000.
Land in Hamilton county to W. S. and A. M. Allen, land in Second ward: \$6,000.
N. A. Johnson and wife to Richard Stiles, land in Second district: \$1,250.
Chattanooga Savings bank to L. M. Howell, land in East End land company's addition: \$500.
Rosabel E. Senter to M. N. Senter, land in Tenth ward: \$5,500.
Sam Krwin, clerk, and land in Fourth district: \$50.
American Trust and Banking company, trustee, to G. H. Allen, land in Third ward: \$2,204.83.

WAR WORRIES UPSET HEALTH.

It is agreed by medical authorities that worry affects the digestive organs. When the digestive system is out of order, it throws off the whole physical system. B. B. Hayward, of Unadilla, Ga., writes: "Foley Cathartic Tablets give me quicker relief than anything I have ever heard of. I have biliousness, indigestion and constipation. No gas, indigestion and constipation. No griping or nausea. Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Adv.)"

TENNESSEAN SUBJECT OF OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION

Dr. Lucius P. Brown's Resignation Demanded, but He Proved Fighting Blood and Declines. Tammany, according to be after the scalp of Dr. Lucius P. Brown, former Tennessee state food and drug inspector, but who resigned this position several years ago to go to New York to accept the position of chief of that city, rears of food and drugs of that city.

Mayor Hyman, the recently-elected mayor, has begun a drive against the arrows of criticism were directed at Dr. Brown's resignation, but the doctor declined to send in that document on advice of the district attorney, who holds that Dr. Brown has been of invaluable service in cleaning up the graft cases in his department.

Dr. Copeland, head of the health department, gives this version of the removal of Dr. Brown:

He says the mayor gave him neither instructions nor advice, and that he acted entirely on his own judgment, but not until Mr. Hyman had been advised of his intentions.

"Then," he said, "the mayor, placing his hand on my shoulder, said: 'Use your own judgment. I have nothing to say to you on the conduct of your department. I have no advice nor orders to give.'"

The fact that for a week past it has been a matter of common gossip that Dr. Brown's suspension would follow action by the grand jury against subordinates in his bureau, and that his suspension closely synchronized with the indictment of a messenger and two inspectors on graft charges, Dr. Copeland described as "a mere coincidence."

Dr. Brown after he had intimated that he would look after the affairs of the bureau of public health and education himself, and that he would emphasize the importance of combating the social evil and the excessive use of alcohol.

"When will Dr. Brown be given a hearing?" a reporter asked.

"As soon as the charges can be prepared."

"Who is formulating them?"

"The corporation counsel office. The actual work is being done by William T. Featherstone, the law clerk of this department, who is a member of the corporation counsel's staff. When they are ready the board of health, which, under the charter, is made up of myself as health commissioner, Police Commissioner Richard Enright and Dr. Leland E. Cofer, health officer of the port, will give a hearing. The charges will be based upon matter adduced at the hearings conducted by Mr. McBride."

Dr. Brown is a native of Springfield, Tenn., near Nashville. His father was one of the best known cattle and horse breeders of the state, but the doctor turned his attention to chemistry and soon won a wide reputation in this line. He made an enviable reputation as head of the drug and food department of Tennessee before going to New York.

MANPOWER WASTED IN LIQUOR INDUSTRY

Des Moines Paper Deplores Loss Men "Who Might Fight or Back the Fighters."

Deplored the waste of manpower in the liquor industry at a time when men are needed to protect American liberties, the Des Moines Register bitterly assails a statement of the brewers as follows:

"The Register has received its annual present from the distillers and wholesale liquor dealers, 'The Anti-Prohibition Manual.' Here is the opening statement in the manual:

"Do you know that the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages give employment directly to 1,100,000 persons?"

It is hard to realize it. It is hard to realize that at a time when the one cry heard throughout the world is for men—men to fight, and men to back the fighters—1,100,000 able-bodied Americans should be employed in the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages, wasting their labor, and lowering the morale of the nation.

Enough manpower is going to waste in the liquor industry, according to 'The Anti-Prohibition Manual,' to build all the ships we need to defeat the submarine. Enough is going to waste to solve completely the great question of food production in the United States, for ourselves and our allies.

Our wasted manpower is sufficient, were it mobilized for the task, to insure allied victory over Germany with a few weeks' delay. We have a reserve of 1,144,000 men. We have a reserve of 1,100,000 men in the liquor industry.

The United States cannot afford to overlook the great argument for the abolition of the liquor industry which is furnished by the fact that the manpower of 1,100,000 adult citizens of the United States is going to waste in it.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2335 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back; rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels. Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Adv.)

NEED OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

Dr. Alexander Johnson, of the Vineland Institution for Feeble-Minded, will be in Chattanooga on May 9 and will speak on the feeble-minded question and the need of an institution in Tennessee.

GOT GOOD RESULTS.

This honest, straight forward letter from a woman who has suffered would be heeded by all afflicted with backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles, awful first feeling and other symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble: "I have got such good results from Foley Kidney Pills that I can sleep much better and the pain in my back and sides is a good lot better. I am going to keep on taking them. Mrs. Chas. Gray, 270 6th St., Detroit, Mich. Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Adv.)"

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